

Celtic Commemorations Limited
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

Celtic Commemorations Limited
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Celtic Commemorations Limited
DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Mr. Gerry Gaule Mr. Michael Hogan
Company Secretary	Mr. Gerry Gaule
Company Number	510018
Registered Office and Business Address	Unit 4 Greenacres Dublin Road Kilkenny
Accountants	Financial Clarity Chartered Accountants 4 Priory Court Dean Street Kilkenny
Bankers	Permanent TSB Marble City Arcade High Street Kilkenny Ireland

Celtic Commemorations Limited**BALANCE SHEET**

as at 28 February 2025

	2025	2024
	€	€
Fixed Assets	<u>1,760</u>	<u>1,991</u>
Current assets	5,977	12,534
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>(13,490)</u>	<u>(14,984)</u>
Net Current Liabilities	<u>(7,513)</u>	<u>(2,450)</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities	(5,753)	(459)
Accruals and deferred income	<u>(3,200)</u>	<u>(1,900)</u>
Net Liabilities	<u>(8,953)</u>	<u>(2,359)</u>
Capital and Reserves	<u>(8,953)</u>	<u>(2,359)</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-companies' regime and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime".

We as Directors of Celtic Commemorations Limited, state that -

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014,


(b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied,

(c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2),


(d) we acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company,

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014 (as a micro company). The company has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014 and the micro companies' regime.

Approved by the Directors and authorised for issue on 10 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Mr. Gerry Gaule
Director



Mr. Michael Hogan
Director

Celtic Commemorations Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

1. General Information

Celtic Commemorations Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. The registered office of the company is Unit 4 Greenacres, Dublin Road, Kilkenny which is also the principal place of business of the company. The company registration number is 510018. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime" issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a micro company as defined by section 280D of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Micro Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280E of the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods, the amount of turnover can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. In accordance with Section 20 of FRS 105 interest costs are not capitalised.

Depreciation

The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible assets, over their expected useful economic lives.

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of Tangible Fixed Assets on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated Plant, Machinery & Equipment are retained in the cost of Plant, Machinery & Equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit & loss account.

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to Tangible Fixed Assets are as follows:

Leasehold Improvement	-	12.5% Straight line
Plant & Machinery	-	12.5% Straight line
Office Equipment	-	12.5% Straight line
Motor Vehicle	-	12.5% Straight line

Impairment

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

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The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtained as a result of the assets continued use. The pre-tax and interest cashflows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

If the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit & loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Stocks are determined on a first-in first-out basis. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Balance Sheet bank overdrafts are shown within Creditors.

Borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (present value of cash payable to the bank including transaction costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

Exceptional item

Exceptional items are those that the directors' view are required to be separately disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence to enable a full understanding of the company's financial performance.

3. Post-Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

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4. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 10 March 2026.